EXHIBIT A

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVISION

IN RE: CITY OF DETROIT,

Docket No. 13-53846

MICHIGAN,

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Detroit, Michigan January 16, 2014

Debtor. 2:00 p.m.

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BENCH OPINION
BEFORE THE HONORABLE STEVEN W. RHODES
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT JUDGE

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whether the disclosure by the emergency manager allowed the city to take advantage of its statutory opportunity to propose an alternative. Here the Court concludes that the disclosures that the city made to City Council, especially as they pertained to the proposed interest rates, were sufficient to permit it to evaluate the loan and for the City Council to go out into the marketplace to attempt to obtain an alternative. Accordingly, the Court concludes that there was substantial compliance with PA 436, and this objection is overruled.

It is next asserted that the city has not adequately explained the uses of the loan proceeds. In the Court's view, this objection overlaps with the question of the conditions that the Court has determined must be placed on the loan. The problem arises because the record is contradictory on what the proceeds of this loan would be used for. In recognition of the limitations on the use of gaming revenues under state law, some evidence suggests that the city will use the proceeds for, quote, "quality of life," close quote, purposes. Other evidence, however, suggests that the proceeds will simply be working capital. The city contends that even if gaming revenue is provided as security, the limitations of the Gaming Act do not apply because Section 364 authorizes this Court to approve the loan without regard for any state law limitations. The Court rejects this

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view of its authority under Section 364 and concludes that any offer of security for a loan under Section 364 must comply with state law unless, of course, Section 364 expressly provides otherwise. As the city points out, the Court can, under Section 364, give a senior or priming lien to existing liens which might be or would be in derogation of state law; however, nothing in Section 364 suggests that a Court can allow a municipality to use its property in violation of state law. The Court does conclude that offering gaming revenue as security for a loan would comply with the Gaming Control Act but only if the proceeds of the loan that are so secured are used as limited by state law. Accordingly, if this loan is secured by gaming revenues, the proceeds must be used for the purposes identified in the Gaming Act. The Court must caution the city here, however. While the Act does permit the use of gaming revenues to improve quality of life in the city, that authorization cannot be applied so broadly that it effectively eliminates the statutorily imposed limitations. Specifically, nothing in the Act authorizes proceeds to be used for working To enforce this state statutory limitation, the capital. Court will condition this approval on a process by which the city gives 14 days' written and filed notice of its intent to use the proceeds during which interested parties can object on the grounds that the proposed use is not consistent with

the Gaming Act. The Court would then schedule a prompt hearing and promptly resolve the objection. Consistent with Section 904, however, the Court will not review any aspect of the use of the proceeds other than its compliance with the Gaming Act.

In the alternative, of course, subject to Barclays' approval, the city could use as security other property for this loan such as other revenue streams that carry with them no such restrictions under state law. In that event, the Court -- excuse me. In that event, the process that the Court outlined would not be necessary and would not be imposed.

The Court further cautions the city that if it does decide to pursue only the quality of life loan at this time, it may want to consider whether under state law it is necessary to present the revised loan to the City Council under PA 436 and to the Emergency Loan Board for its approval. This caution, however, is not intended to be a ruling on this issue.

Finally, the Court will overrule the objection that this loan should be approved only in the context of plan confirmation. The city has determined out of necessity to pursue this loan now. Section 364 of the Bankruptcy Code certainly permits the city to do that. Under Section 904 it is not for this Court to review the city's political and